The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 966.

PARIS.

The Versaillist Forces Under the Very Gates of the City.

Wide-spread Conspiracy to Overthrow the Commune.

Presence of Petticoats in the Defense.

An Improbable Story.

Effect of the Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—The bombardment continues, and several breaches have been made in the enciente of Paris. The Auteuil gate is entirely destroyed.

Leaves the Commune.

PARIS, May 15.—Beslay, who had been called "Father of the Commune," retired from the membership of that body because the residence of Thiers had been despoiled.

General News.

All persons having sulphur or phosphorus in their possession are requested to report to the Commune.

Last night passed quietly.

Schoelcher has been released from custody.

Gen. LaCecelia is now in command at Petit Nanvres.

Corps commanders will henceforth command sections, and be responsible for their defenses.

Torpedoes have been ordered to all exposed points.

A Fiasco.

LONDON, May 15.—The congress of municipal deputies called by partisans of the Commune to meet at Bordeaux, has proved a failure.

Dombrowski's Contempt Under Fire.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special dated Paris, Sunday night, says on Saturday Gen. Dombrowski issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the commands of their superiors should be shot. He renewed 5,000 men this morning at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and while sitting on his horse the Versailles soldiers fired rifles and two shells at the General without hitting him. Dombrowski immediately took his hat and bowed politely to them. All of the Commune soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily.

The Women Demand Arms.

Yesterday a grand procession of women marched through the streets of the city, headed by buglers, drummers, and flags, to the Hotel De Ville, where they demanded arms. Yesterday a proclamation was issued for the organization of battalions of women immediately, for the purpose of stimulating the courage of the men. It has been ordered that all cowardly males shall be tied to prison by women. The women battalions are to march against the Versailles troops.

Threats as to the Forts.

The bombardment is exceedingly violent, and shells are falling within the city in large numbers.

A heavy attack from the Versailles troops was expected yesterday.

A captain of engineers, belonging to the army of Versailles, being short-sighted, mistook a company of insurgent National Guards for those of his own army, and went up to them. He was, of course, immediately taken prisoner.

Numbers of Nationals who had been refractory have been disarmed.

The firing from the batteries of Montmartre yesterday morning fell short of the Communists, and killed thirty of their own men at Levallois.

A Dreadful Story.

It is stated that seven men and a number of young women, bearing an ambulance with a red cross, were refused quarter by the Sixty-fourth regiment of the line, who shot five of their number.

The Committee on War has been replaced in consequence of its difference with the Central Committee.

The batteries at Montretout are firing heavily on Paris.

Gunboats have arrived at Sevres.

The troops in the Bois du Boulogne are advancing. An entry into Paris is imminent.

LONDON, May 15.—The Times' special from Paris says that M. Pigot openly declares the fall of the Commune imminent. The National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists. General Dombrowski's orders are not obeyed.

The forces of Paris have elsewhere left the Commune, and demanded arms to fight the Versaillists.

The Telegraph's special says the Versaillists have been driven back to Long Champs, from the advanced position they had taken in Bois de Boulogne.

The Gaulois says it is reported that two Versailles battalions were decimated on Friday night.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—Sixty cannon were found in Fort Vanvres upon its occupation by the Versailles forces.

The battery at Montretout continues to reannounce the insurgent works, and is both demolishing the enciente of Paris and protecting the approaches of the Government troops. Otherwise there is no news of importance.

A Heavy Theft.

LONDON, May 15.—The bonds of the city of Paris loan, to the extent of 750,000 francs have been stolen. A warning against their negotiation has been sent to all the European banks.

The Austro-French Treaty.

The Echo has a dispatch from Berlin, which gives additional particulars of the treaty of peace negotiated at Frankfort. The document contains seventeen articles and three supplementary clauses. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war; to refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold; navigation under the treaty of '62 is to be maintained, and all duties are to be abolished in Alsace for six months.

Versailles Forces Under the Very Walls.

PARIS, May 15.—Afternoon.—The Versailles forces are massed under walls of Paris, exchanging shots with the insurgents, who line the ramparts from the Porte de la Muette, in the Arrondissement of Pray, to the Porte D'Issy. Parisians have been expelled from the intrenchments between the Forts of Vanvres and D'Issy. A battery is being erected in the Garden of the Tuileries to form a flank fire in the Champs Elysees.

Treason in the City.

There is indubitable evidence that a wide-spread conspiracy exists in Paris for the overthrow of the Commune.

The Gardens of the Luxemborg are closed to the public and are occupied by a military force in anticipation of a rising on the part of the populance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acquittal of the Women Impersonators.

LONDON, May 15.—The trial of Boulton and Park, implicated in the woman personating affair last summer, has resulted in acquittal of both parties on every count in the indictment.

Catholic Petition to the Austrian Emperor.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A dispatch dated Berlin, Sunday night, says twenty-eight archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church have addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question. In the petition the Emperor is requested to inform the King of Italy that the independence of the Pope is necessary to the Catholic Church, and to demand that Rome and a suitable territory shall be immediately returned to the Pope. The petitioners also say that it is the duty of all other Catholic powers, and of Protestant powers also, to make the demand.

Secretary Treasury of Washington.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that the Government was not prepared to state the exact terms of the Treaty of Washington, as a copy of the document had not yet been received. D'Israeli thereon postponed putting the question to the Government, in relation to which he had previously given notice. Gladstone stated that the Government was unable to anticipate the exact time of the arrival of the Treaty, but promised that it should instantly be submitted to Parliament.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama section of the treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound to rules or conditions other than the laws of nations, and the English signified law existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

The Geneva Conference of Powers.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Lords Granville defended against the criticisms of Lord Strathnet the results of the recent Conference of Powers upon the Eastern question, by which, he affirmed, reasonable settlements of the questions in dispute had been secured. Russia was fully satisfied, and all the Powers concurred in the new policy under which Turkey still retained a stronger naval power in the Euxine than Russia had acquired. The Marquis of Salisbury replied to Granville, commending the action of the Government, which he said, like America on the Alabama question, should have waited till the end of the pending struggle, and then demand satisfaction of Russia for the course in reference to the treaty of Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 15.—4:30 p. m.—Consols 92¾. Bonds (ex Hardy: '65 90¾; old '67 90¾; '67 90¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—U. S. coupons of 1862 86@86¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—3 p. m.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Cheese 65s. Lard 64s. Petroleum refined 19½d.

THE U. S. SENATE.

Proceedings of the Fifth Session.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, at which hour only twelve members were in their seats.

After prayer and reading of the journal of Friday, Senator Cameron came into the Senate from a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to. At five minutes past 2 o'clock the doors opened.

On motion of Mr. Scott it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate that "Last report of the Board of Engineers appointed under section five of an act of Congress approved July 11th, 1870, to examine and report upon the bridges across the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. Vickers it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to examine and report whether members of the Senate were entitled to mileage at the present special session.

The Senate then adjourned till to morrow without debate.

LYNCH LAW.

Hanging of a Former Kentuckian in Nebraska—Catalogue of His Crimes.

HIS CONFESSION.

YANKTON, DAKOTA, May 14.—From an eyewitness I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer of James Wood, at Helena, Montana, yesterday. He began by confessing to the murder of John Caffrey, at Fort Buford, but said that his comrade Smieder shot him. He denied the murder of Locke till about 2 o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to two hundred, and he had been taken, and he then began informed that he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken to the porch said to "Fellow-citizens: I have come to make a free and open confession of the crime I have committed. I know that I will have to hang, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have received a good deal of abuse for a murder committed at Fort Buford, the principal part of which was done by the man himself who testified against me. I killed the man Locke down here. I had a quarrel with him the day before, but that was no excuse. I had time to reflect, but I killed him. We were going through the timber together, and I took some angry words with him myself. I caught his axe and struck him twice, killing him instantly." The murderer's real name was John McSmith; he was forty years old, born in New York, after which he went to Kentucky, served in the Union army and came to Decatah in the Territory second in history. He had a sister at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He made a will just before his execution, and bequeathed to her a house and four acres of land, and then confessed to killing a man in Kentucky before leaving, but says accidentally. On Saturday night, after being taken across the river from here, he took a dose of strychnine, given him, with by some prisoners at Sioux City, but the dose was too heavy, and he recovered, though sick yesterday from its effects.

The first dispatch from Yankton said that James Jamesson, alias McBeath, was hung by a mob in Helena, Cedar county, Neb., nine miles east of here on the south side of the river about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The murder occurred near Omaha last week for the murder of Henry Locke, a German woodcutter living in Cedar county, in October last, and was brought to Helena for trial, and arrived there yesterday. There seems to have been no doubt as to his identity, nor of his guilt; and knowing of his arrival at Helena yesterday quite a large crowd, a few from this side of the river, was there to meet him. He confessed the murder, which was a cold-blooded one, and three other murders of which he was accused, he having escaped from jail here on a similar charge a day or two before the murder in Nebraska was committed. He objected to being hung because he was unprepared to die, but not because of his innocence. He was once strung up, but the rope broke, and it is said that he coolly smoked his pipe while the crowd was resizing the rope ready again. The whole affair, however, though reprehensible, seems to have been conducted with equal coolness and deliberation on both sides, the plea being that he was a deeply-dyed and slippery scoundrel, and the only safety was in hanging him, as no ordinary jail would hold him. The murder with which he was charged, when in jail here, was that of killing a comrade, near Fort Randall, whom he accompanied down the river, decned having done so yesterday, but afterward said that a companion first shot the victim and he afterward cut his throat.

"TENNIE AND VIC."

The Woodhull-Claflin Scandal in the Courts—Blood's Bloody Threats Against the Mother-in-Law.

VIC'S MUSCLE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Blood-Claflin scandal case was be'ore Justice Ledwith this afternoon, and proved an immense sensation, the court-room being crowded. Col. James Harvey Blood, husband of Mrs. Victoria-Claflin-Woodhull Blood, was charged with attempting to commit arson in the house of Tennessee Claflin and Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, female brokers on Broad street.

Mrs. Claflin testified that the trouble arose because her daughters and Blood, who was in business with them, kept no books, and she said a peanut woman would do business better; that Blood threatened to kill her, and she feared he would deprive her of her freedom by causing her arrest as a lunatic, the trouble was also caused by the witness complaining when there was no money in the safety fund. At one time Blood made a rush at her, but was knocked —a strong woman when excited—at him by the latter and restrained by a police. She knew Blood in Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, etc., as Dr. Harvey. Mrs. Scars, a daughter of Mrs. Claflin, testified that there was a good deal of hard feeling between her mother, her brother sisters and Blood, and that Blood had threatened to wash his hands in her mother's blood.

Colonel Blood denied all, and said he was divorced from his first wife in 1868, and the same year married Mrs. Woodhull; that he was from her divorced in 1869, and that she now occupied a separate room from him in the same house. He was in business with Vic and Tennie, and the trouble was that some of their relatives wanted him out of the family. The case comes up again to-morrow.

THE KUKLUX.

Arrest of Sixteen Well-known Citizens in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Tribune's special, dated Raleigh, N. C., May 14th, says that Governor, assisted by United States troops from Raleigh, has arrested sixteen persons, alleged to have been concerned in the recent Kuklux outrages in Rutherford county. No show of resistance was made, and the accused were handed over to the Sheriff. They are all well-known men, and some are persons of considerable property. The Sheriff released them on personal recognizance to appear to-morrow before Commissioner Moore, at Shelby, Cleveland county. The general impression is that these arrests might as easily have been made without troops. The soldiers have returned to Raleigh. Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation of warning to the Kuklux. His arraignment of the organization is by far the severest accusation that has been made against them, either at the North or South.

The New Treaty in the Dominion.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Government press here gives a rather equivocal support to the Washington treaty, while the opposition papers on the contrary are very decided in their expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant to the citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt the policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and journals that represent the French, speaking population of Ontario, are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada. The tiobe thinks that self-interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

Southern Railroad Finished.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., May 15.—The last spike on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was driven to-day, twelve miles south of this place. The first through train starts from Chattanooga to-night for New Orleans.

THE NEW TREATY.

Its Progress in the Senate and Speculations as to its Success.

Refusal of the Correspondents to Tell How Those Copies Were Obtained.

Internal Strife in the Treasury Department.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

REVENUE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the collection of the tax on dividends, in accordance with the Attorney General's decision, will amount to nearly $5,000,000 for the last five months of 1870. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a letter to-day announcing the reversal of the Commissioner's decision, which the latter will embrace in the form of an order and will send to the collectors and assessors of internal revenue. There seems to be considerable feeling between the Revenue Bureau and the Treasury Department over threats made by the latter that several equally important decisions of Commissioner Pleasanton will also overruled.

PROGRESS OF THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

The Senate made no progress to-day with the High Joint Treaty; but two speeches, and those brief ones, were delivered by Senators Cameron and Morton in support of the treaty. To-morrow some amendments will probably be offered by Messrs. Sumner and Patterson. Thus far no protracted opposition has been developed, though it is promised as the debate extends.

THE PRESS OVER PUBLICATION IMBROGLIO.

The investigation as to the premature publication of the treaty has simply resulted in the refusal of the correspondents to answer the question of the Committee, which fact the latter will report to the Senate as in contempt of its privileges. The recalcitrant correspondents will probably be imprisoned until the end of the session. The statute of 1857 makes refusal to testify before a Congressional committee a misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction before a Criminal Court, punishable with a fine and imprisonment.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, May 15.—It is announced from Washington that the first bonds of the new five per cent. loan will be ready for the signature by the register of the Treasury to-morrow. They will also be ready for delivery to subscribers after to-day as rapidly as they can be prepared and forwarded by the Department. Subscriptions made a good progress last week, and now amount altogether to $64,477,000.

MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

Col. Higgins, United States Deputy Collector, who was recently driven out of Mississippi, goes back this week, and it is understood that he will have force sufficient to enable him to arrest those who have been resisting the laws.

AND THOSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Federal authorities have to be assued to the officer in command in the vicinity of Spartanburg, South Carolina, to arrest the ruffians who have been committing outrages there.

BASE BALL.

The Kekiongas Beat the Olympics Two to One—Matthews' Pitching too Much for the Blues.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 15.—The third game of base ball by the Kekiongas for the championship was played here this afternoon by the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, and the Olympics, of Washington, and was ably contested. At the third inning they were even, but from this point Fort Wayne gained on them, and at the close of the game stood 12 to 6 in favor of the Kekiongas. The Olympics labored under the disadvantage of having two substitutes in the field—Burroughs and Hall taking the places of Allison and Sweasy, who were ill; but aside from this, the Olympics' stocking admirers say they could not bat Matthews' balls, and think, on this account, they would have been beaten had their full nine played. Not over one thousand persons attended the game. Samuel Haley, of Buffalo, acted as umpire, and his decisions gave satisfaction to all. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olympics	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
Kekiongas	4	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	12

The Prize Ring.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 15.—Mike O'Connor, alias Red-headed Mike, the prize fighter, has a mill with one Bagley, at Fort Dodge, tomorrow for $300. Betting is two to one on Mike.

ST LOUIS, May 15.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card denying that he has challenged Coburn to fight for $5,000, and O'Baldwin for $1,000, as reported from New York.

Great Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock in the rectifying establishment of Mills, Johnson & Co., formerly S. N. Pike's. It was discovered in the area, in the rear of Nos. 62 and 64, in a building owned by A. & J. Wolf, which is the stock-room of the establishment, and soon was communicated to the adjoining three-story brick, to the fifth story. The building burned with astonishing persistence for more than two hours. The entire fire department was called out, and worked so effectively as to keep the fire confined to the building in which it originated. The contents of that building are a total loss, which is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000, on which there is full insurance, $10,000 of which is in the London, Liverpool and Globe. The furniture establishment of Filkonsch, Voohl & Co., adjoining, was slightly injured.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Synopsis of the past 24 hours: Stationary temperature with cloudy weather, followed by light rain, has prevailed on the Eastern slope. The pressure has fallen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain and lower Missouri stations. It has risen on the Gulf and South Atlantic, and remained stationary on the lakes and Eastern States. Slight showers have fallen from Michigan to West Virginia, and threatening weather for a short time prevailed in the Middle States. Clear weather with light and fresh winds generally have been reported east of Mississippi.

Probabilities.—No material change in the weather and no serious disturbances are indicated as probable for Tuesday.

The Southern Baptists.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day, a resolution was adopted recognizing the Theological Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, as worthy of the highest approval, and pledging to it the united and cordial support of the conventions and others. The report was nominated and confirmed. The afternoon session was mostly occupied in discussing the amendment to the constitution, calling for the name of Rev. R. H. Graves, of Memphis, excluding all but members of their own denomination from sitting in the convention. It was finally lost over. The next convention will be held in Raleigh, North Carolina, in May next.

A Picnic Spring Poisoned.

QUINCY, ILL., May 15.—A number of persons attending a picnic near Palmyra, Missouri, nine miles from this city, were poisoned on Saturday evening by some rouges putting tartar emetic in the spring. Nine persons were seriously poisoned, and five are not expected to live. The rouges first tried to break up the party, failing in which they poisoned the spring.

A Steamer in Danger.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 15.—The American ship "Glory of the Seas," while leaving the harbor in the tow of steam tugs, was carried by force of the current on a reef of rocks outside the ballast wharf. Six steamers went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off the reef, when she swung around and grounded on the bar close to the beacon light, where she lies in a very dangerous position.

Mrs. Fair Gets Ahead of Her Doctor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Dr. Trask, the principal medical witness for Mrs. Fair, sued her to-day for $3,100 for medical services. He sent an officer with an attachment to the Bank of California and found that all her funds had just been drawn out of the bank payable to her mother.

From reports up to noon yesterday it was ascertained that there would be 1,000 delegates in attendance upon the Republican conventions to be held in Chicago this and next week. Latest reports yesterday indicate that 2,500 commissioners will attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the same city.

NEW YORK.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A convention of the official heads of the insurance departments of the several States is called to meet here on the 24th of May to consider and mature plans for simplification, unification and general improvement of the forms and modes of government and supervision, with a view to harmonious action and liberal reciprocity relating to it surance in the different States, and to promote sound development and general improvement of the insurance system. Delegates will report to George W. Miller, New York Insurance Superintendent, at Fifth-avenue Hotel, where quarters are provided for them

MRS LINCOLN

and son left this morning for Chicago.

MADE CONUNDRUM.

Mace will pay no attention to Coburn's challenge, but says he will be in the ring at Kansas City June 3d, and if Coburn fails to put in an appearance, will claim the stakes.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 15—P. M.

The Gold market has been firm, opening at 111¾@111¾, and closing at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from 2 to 3 per cent.

The gold clearings to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $23,000,000.

The shipments to-morrow are estimated at a half a million. Double eagles are selling at ¾ premium.

The Government bond market was strong and higher on purchases by foreign bankers.

The Stock market opened dull but steady, with Erie and Union Pacific as features. The former has advanced on various speculative rumors. Toward 2 o'clock the market became weak and, at one time, looked as if a heavy decline might take place, but at the close the market was active and strong, with a general recovery from the extreme low figures of the afternoon. One rumor used to depress prices was to the effect that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had rendered a decision adverse to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the matter of a tax on scrip. Adams and United States Express shares have been strong. Boston, Hartford and Erie was active and higher. The semi-annual interest due June 1st on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi will be paid at the office of the company, 58 Wall street.

Money was abundant at 4@6 per cent.

Southern State securities are strong, with a limited business.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117¾		
Coupons of '62	111½		
Coupons of '64	111¾		
Coupons of '65	111¾		
Do new	113½		
Coupons of '67	113¾		
Coupons of '68	113¾		
Ten-forties	109¾		
Currency '6's	115¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¾	Old Virginia	68¼
Old Tenn	74	Old N. Car	40
New Tenn	70	New N. Car	20¾
New Virg'a	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	52½	Rock Island	114½
Western U. Tel	34½	N. J. Cen'l	107¾
Quicksilver	36¾	Erie	26¾
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	51¾
Do preferred	15	Wabash	28¾
Adams Express	81½	Do preferred	81
Wells & Fargo	65¾	Ft. Wayne	99
Amer. Express	56	Terre Haute	26¾
U. S. Express	58	Do preferred	58¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	Chic. & Alton	135
N. Y. Cent'l, con	97¾	Do preferred	119
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	93	Ohio & Mis'sippi	50¾
Reconstruction	89¾	C. C. & I. C	86
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	158
Harlem	124	Michigan Cen	107¾
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. O	23¾
Reading	113¾	Ill. Cent	134¾
Mich. Central	123	Union Pacific	35¾
Pittsburg	103¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101
Northwestern	83¾	Union Pac. do	91
Do preferred	90¾		

A dispatch from Eldorado announces the arrival of a party of prominent Eastern railroad men, visiting that section and controling together a capital of fifty millions of dollars.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, May 15.

John Brady, Jas. H. Farren, Thos. Carey, Henry Crumm, Robert O'Reily, Thomas Henry, Louis Bauer, Henry Dover, Wm. Young, Jacob Klipenberg, Albert Deering, Sam Cross, George Young, Johnnas McFatten, Fred. Burce, Pat Hagan, Walter McNulty, Alfred Derry, Julius Lebrun and Henry Peterson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Henry Hempsey, Hugh McGinnis, John Sharp, Charles McCraw, Sarah Fletcher and W. A. Fulton, same; discharged. George Jewell, same; dismissed on payment of fees and costs. Jo. McCloud, same; fined $5 and required to give $500 bond for appearance.

Hem Anderson and Charles Thompsen, disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Anderson Roberts, same; dismissed. L. Flyshaker, same; continued until Tuesday. John Woods, same; fined $25.

James Hannigan, assault and battery; fined $5. G. B. Davis, cutting at Jas. Cowan; fined $10 and to kill; discharged.

Esw. Curran and W. Smith, stealing two pairs of cards from Ben Durrett; continued until to-morrow.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Barbara Quest qualified as executrix of F. Quest, deceased.

Samuel Russell qualified as administrator of Lucy J. Summers, deceased.

Simon Boesser qualified as administrator of Barbara Boesser, deceased.

John Jones qualified as administrator of Thos. Carroll, deceased.

A. H. Hobson qualified as guardian of Patsey Fry.

S. H. Sale, Thomas Shanks and T. Anderson appointed appraisers of Lucy J. Summers, deceased.

M. Gilligan, Henry Curry and Phil. Nantz appointed appraisers of John Hutchins, deceased.

Mary J. Brawner granted tavern license in the county.

The estate of Margaret Walter committed to hands of the public administrator.

Henry Kohnhorst credited by State and county tax on $1,600 for the year 1870.

A rule awarded against Dr. J. W. Bagrott, administrator of Dr. Beechley, returnable in one week, to show cause why he shall not settle his accounts.

On motion of A. Eversiare a rule is awarded against H. H. and Benjamin Stumpel, guardians of Lucy M. Stumpel, returnable in one week, to show cause why they shall not settle their accounts.

Commonwealth vs. McCarthy; response to rule deemed insufficient and attachment awarded returnable one week.

Commonwealth vs. Dr. Jeff. Taylor and C. C. Clark; attachment against Beeler respited and an attachment against Clark returnable one week.

Tyner report in the matter of a public road from O'Bannon's Station to Hite's; plan filed and laid over.

Inventory and appraisement and sale bill of Albert Kothnepp filed and ordered to record

The Third Magisterial district of city extended to city limits.

The following settlements were filed and laid over for exceptions:

John H. Graham, adm'r of D. P. Quigley, deceased.

Jacob Herd, guardian of Elizabeth Kreher.

The Judge of this court desires to state that any person that wishes any of the Magisterial districts of the city extended ought to petition to the court immediately, as there are sixty days proceeding to next election.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Keene, indicted for the murder of Jas. Cox, on 1st day of October last; jury impaneled and three witnesses examined. This is a very important case, resting upon circumstantial evidence, and will likely continue the balance of this week in its investigation. It will be recollected that at the time of the arrest of the prisoner, there was a great deal of excitement in regard to the matter, and some fears of mob violence at the examining trial were entertained.

Commonwealth vs. John H. Soergle, hog-stealing. In this case the defendant, who had been absent from the State for some time, confined to his bed by severe sickness, and who had forfeited the bond for his appearance, was surrendered to the court by his counsel, W. O. Watts, Esq., and his trial fixed for Tuesday, the 23d inst. The prisoner is an old citizen of this county, and has many friends among our German population. It is confidently expected that he will on his trial be able to vindicate his innocence of the crime of which he is charged. His surrender was voluntary. He could have avoided a trial altogether if he had so desired, but preferred to risk the uncertainties of a criminal jury, to dodging the officers of the law.

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Jennie Page, larceny; David Wire and John Grogan, obtaining money under false pretenses.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

George Baldorf, robbery; Michael Lang, cutting tree—misdemeanor; William Lovett (colored), false swearing at election in WEOK ward; A. A. King, larceny.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

A. O. Brannin, assignee, vs. Miller & Watson; order week to file bill of exceptions.

John Barnes vs. C. F. Dupriel; non-suit entered.

J. A. Harrell vs. W. B. Hancock; assigned to September 26.

Elizabeth Kline vs. City of Louisville; assigned to October 3.

Bondurant & Todd vs. W. F. Shanks; assigned to June 26.

D. B. Hutchings vs. J. G. Barrett et al.; jury trial and verdict for defendant.

Terry Badger vs. City of Louisville; assigned to September 20.

W. B. Kemmers vs. Jacob Walter; jury trial and verdict for plaintiff for one cent damages.

Hawk, Chambers & Co. vs. Green L. Key; demurrer to petition sustained; one week given to plaintiff to amend.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by

DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, May 15, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Short's ex'or vs. Sharp, &c., Harding; reversed.

Guthrie's ex'or vs. Stephens, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Booker vs. Stephenson, Franklin; affirmed.

Wm Smith, &c., vs. Goodin, &c., Larue; reversed.

ORDERS.

Baker vs. Hudson's adm'r, Kenton Chancery; motion for rehearing overruled.

Kerr vs. Gibson, Louisville Chancery; sentence as filed, order submission set aside, and cause continued.

Applegate vs. Orode, Jefferson County Court; copy judgment; order granting appeal, and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed with damages.

NEW ALBANY.

The ladies of Wesley Chapel are making preparations for a strawberry festival next Tuesday night.

During the last year of Mayor Hauck's term he collected fines in the Police Court to the amount of $1,746.

John Lawlor was taken before Mayor Kunkle yesterday afternoon and fined $7 50 for selling liquor on Sunday.

James Fox was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday for intoxication, and paid $7 50; Geo. Graves, same charge, discharged.

The river at the bend commenced receding Sunday afternoon, and had fallen twenty-six inches up to 8 o'clock last evening.

An excursion party from Shelbyville, Ind., will leave that place on Wednesday to pay a visit to Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville.

Mr. William Mason, formerly a resident of this city, died of consumption at Washington City on Friday last, and was buried Sunday.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company have put an evening train on the road. It leaves this city for Chicago at 5:40 p. m.

The case of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Railway Company vs. David M. Dryden et al. still in progress in the Circuit Court yesterday.

To-day the grammar rooms in the upper Spring-street school will be examined, and also the intermediate rooms in the Lower Spring-street school.

Samuel Beaty was lodged in the station-house Sunday night in a state of beastly intoxication. He was released yesterday morning by order of the Chief of Police.

There were three hundred and thirty-eight persons, including officers, teachers and scholars, in attendance at the Centenary Sabbath-school Sunday morning.

The Labor Reform party have selected the following gentlemen as a Central Committee: John McCullough, Edward Ford, Judge John H. Butler, Samuel Milligan, Joel D. Cornwell and Gen. M. Hipple.

Mr. Henry Merker, the newly-elected Fire Inspector, was qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Office in the basement of St. Marks' school, between Up per second and Third.

Herman Schmidt was arrested on a warrant yesterday, taken before Mayor Kunkle and fined $10 and for throwing garbage in the streets. He gave notice through his attorney, Robert J. Shaw, Esq., that an appeal would be taken.

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of Indiana convenes at Evansville on next Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock p. m. Representatives from New Albany, Jeffersonville and Madison will leave on the packet Monday evening.

The New Albany Druids turned out in full regalia yesterday, and marched in procession through some of the principal streets headed by the Great Western Star Band of Louisville. They left for Louisville to attend the annual festival of the Druids of Kentucky, now in session in that city.

John C. McCarty, A. M. Jones, W. N. Traceswell, and David Jordan, Corydon; E. Berry, Ross Landing; W. P. Everdon, Leavenworth; W. E. Hinde and A. N. Pennington, Alton; Ed. Gwartney, Henry Hays and George Sherman, Mauckport, were registered at the Dupuy House yesterday.

The following ladies and gentlemen were chosen representatives of the Wesley Chapel Sunday-school to the Indiana Conference Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Vincennes, May 23d, 24th, and June 1st: Peter K. Hoy, W. C. May, C. W. Costom, Miss Marta Hart, Miss Lizzie McGraw, Rev. S. Bowers, and Miss Sue Hooper.

The exhibition for the benefit of the Johnstown Sabbath school will take place this evening. The exercises of the evening will consist of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, &c. The concert is under the direction of Prof. Bonpeace, who is a sufficient guarantee of success, and all those who attend will be well entertained.

George Bred, Superintendent of the County Poor Asylum, was taken before Justice A. W. Monroe yesterday, charged with assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Pilkworth, one of the inmates of the asylum, by whipping her with a horse-whip. He was found guilty, and compelled to pay a fine of $4 70. Thanks to the clemency of the magistrate he was fined much lighter than he deserved.

The male hereafter will attend school at as follows: From Indianapolis and the East at 8:40 a. m.; 12:40 p. m.; 11:40 p. m. Depots at 8:45 a. m. and 2 p. m. Chicago and the North arrives at 7 p. m.; departs at 9:35 a. m. Louisville and Cincinnati, which includes the Eastern and Southern mails, arrives at 8 a. m.; 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. Departs at 9:45 a. m.; 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

The Commissioners appointed by the City Council to ascertain the damages and benefits to the property-holders along the line of the proposed Ormsby avenue were engaged in the field yesterday. The commission is composed of the following gentlemen: John B. Ormsby, G. C. Johnson, Ben. Lockwood, H. N. Devol and Jacob Hangary. The appraisers were all present, except Mr. Lockwood, who is on an extended trip to Kansas.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Robert A. Lapsley to Claude Mouth, lot 4 of lot 34, Upper Market street, Whitehill farm, $1,250; Jacob Stockinger to Albert Lappehold, lots 33 and 44, Ford, Sease & Newland's addition to Greenville, $75; Joseph T. Kelso to Amanda V. Bruce, undivided one-third of north 20½ feet of lot 10, Lower Eighth street, $150; William B. Collings to Lafayette Burnett, 52 acres of sec tions 2 and 3, township 3, range 5, $1,400.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., which convene at Indianapolis to-day, left on the two o'clock train yesterday. The New Albany Odd Fellows will be represented in the Grand Lodge by Messrs. Wm. Cunningham, Lodge No. 1, L. B. Sinex and A. Buechlig, Unit: No. 16, William Robinson, C. E. Jones, William Mix; No. 58, George C. Sackett, William Banes, D. W. Lafollette; No. 224, George Koch. Representatives to Grand Encampment from Jerusalem Encampment No. 1, Wm. Mix, A. Burkinbaum, R. Robertson, Wm. Ranch, C. Fox, James Pierce, George W. Buck and J. W. McQuiddy.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met in regular session last evening. Present the Mayor and all the councilmen. Mr. Johnson presented an invitation from Captain Thomas G. Hallock to the Mayor and Council to attend the decoration of soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery, May 30th. Invitation accepted.

Mayor Davis moved that all the papers in the hands of the committees of the old Council be referred back to the respective committees. Carried.

Bela C. Kent petitioned the Council for reduction of the wharfage tax on sash booms. Referred to the Committee on Wharves.

William Barr asked for reduction of tax assessment. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition of John Jones asking that an alley in Lower Albany be opened was laid on

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN C. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Inst.—Rev. R. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Reg. Land Office—JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

ONE AND FOURTH PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; $1 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square is one inch. Six words make a line. Three lines make one inch. Three months for three months, $30.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," "Strayed," "Stolen," "Dissolution Notices," "Auction Sales," "Religious Notices," "Meetings," and "Lectures" and all other like notices, 75 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 75 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line. "City Items" 20 cents per line. "Local Notices" 30 cents per line and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double prices. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. extra.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills are due at first insertion of advertisement. All bills will require settlement every month.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Subscription, $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50 at the end of six months. Clubs of ten, with one copy free, $18 in advance. Clubs of twenty, with one copy free, $30 in advance.

Subscribers will please not be required to return, and all names must be written in full with the post office. If the change be specified, the Courier-Journal will be sent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is a secret of a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Membrino Bertie was to be shipped from Lexington to Mr. Bonner last evening.

The Shelbyville District Conference of the M. E. Church South will meet in Taylorsville, May the 30th, and will continue through the week. Drs. McFerson and Summers, and other distinguished members from a distance, will be in attendance.

It is proposed to consolidate the Paducah and Gulf road with the Mississippi River railroads, on condition that the latter would take a million subscription to the capital stock half a million of dollars. A committee from Memphis has been visiting Paducah with the object of inquiring into the condition of the Paducah and Gulf railroad, with the proposition in view.

At a meeting of prominent citizens, held at Auburn last Friday, to take into consideration the recent acts of lawlessness that have been perpetrated in that vicinity, it was resolved, "that we deeply regret the recent acts of violence and lawlessness that have been perpetrated in our midst; that such acts meet our most unqualified condemnation, and we pledge ourselves to aid the properly constituted authorities in the suppression of all such lawlessness and violence."

Says the Paducah Kentuckian: "There is no doubt that the tobacco plants in many neighborhoods surrounding us will be extremely scarce, the fines having taken extra pains to completely destroy some beds. It is thought, however, that there will be a sufficient quantity to make the coming crop, though some of them will have to be set out late. Some of the people of this county have already commenced setting out tobacco, and if plants are plentiful a large area of ground would be planted by the last of the month."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Nova Scotian will leave Liverpool for Norfolk on the 31st of this month.

The Knights of Pythias are making preparation to hold a tournament on their fine grounds at Richmond, Virginia, on the 29th inst.

The Allen line of steamships between Baltimore and Liverpool has proved so great a success that arrangements will be completed in a few weeks for a ship to be dispatched from Baltimore to Liverpool every alternate Saturday.

A number of negroes took it into their heads to get drunk and play Ku-klux last Wednesday, at Charlottesville, Virginia. They first proceeded to tear down fences and tear up the plank sidewalks, and then went to the Delevan Baptist church, dispersed the congregation and cut one of the deacons severely with a knife.

Last Friday night Mr. Julius Armstrong, who lives about two miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, was called to his door and received a heavy blow on the head with a stone shot, inflicting a severe wound above the eyebrow. The act is said to have been prompted by revenge, but Robert Armstrong, the accused party, denies his having committed it.

M. William F. Taylor, first Auditor of Virginia, has just completed an accurate table showing the value of all the lands in Virginia, according to the returns of assessments made in 1870. From this we learn that the lands of all the counties foot up an aggregate of $217,139,409 56, and the lots $65,090,256 69, making a total of $280,201,757 34. The lands of Albemarle are valued at $6,598,660.

John Goodwin, a youth about thirteen years of age, was recently killed on his father's plantation, about four miles from Monroe, Georgia, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out hunting. He set his gun against a tree, and in taking it up got the hammer was raised, by coming in contact with a twig, the whole charge taking effect in the right temple. He died almost instantly.

At a recent Radical meeting at Lynchburg, a man named Lydick, in charging the culiad gentmen to register correckly, said "dassa of you nave so many names that you register in one name, forget it, and then attempt to vote in anoder, now, when you vote, you want somebody to write down the name and put it in your pocket book; then when you go to the polls to vote, be sure to refer to the name in which you registered, and vote by that name."

About two years ago, says the Lynchburg Republican, the United States revenue authorities attempted to arrest one Daniel Lowrell and his son, John A., in Lee county, on the charge of illicit distilling. They resisted the officers of the law, however, and in the fight which ensued, one of the party, John Bogle, was shot. But on Thursday last, Col. George T. Egbert, United States detective, with a party of nine men, surrounded them and succeeded in arresting and bringing them to Lynchburg. Daniel Lirrell attempted to shoot Colonel Egbert with a rifle, and failing in that, tried to escape, but without success.

The Helena (Arkansas) Gazette says that a young man, belonging to Helena, while spending a few months in St. Louis last winter, walked, one cold day, into the Southern Hotel, and, looking in vain for a stove, asked the clerk if there was no place he could warm himself. The clerk, smiling urbanely, motioned the Colonel to a register, and told him to stand on the grate and he would soon get warm. The Colonel was much pleased. Later in the day, while perambulating about the city, becoming rather chilly, he espied a coalgrate in the sidewalk. Here, he thought, was another "heater," and he would improve the opportunity by warming his feet. A few minutes later a passer-by heard him ejaculate: "These things may do very well for a hotel, but they ain't worth a d—n to warm the city."

May Lee, the negro who attempted the outrage upon the person of Mrs. Woods near Montgomery, was arraigned before Justice Nettles at Montgomery last Friday, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000. The evidence was conclusive. The following contains the facts: "As the lady was returning on Monday evening last from the city on her place of boarding at the house of Mr. Keffer, just outside the city limits, and shortly after having parted with Mrs. General Long, wife of the United States Marshal, who had walked part way home with her, and while crossing the common beyond the base-ball grounds, at dusk, she met a colored man, who, just as she was passing him, seized her suddenly by the arm with one hand and clutched at her throat with the other, saying as he did so, 'give me a kiss.' She uttered a loud scream and he fled. She ran home screaming, and meeting Mrs. Keffer with the children coming to meet her, threw herself in her arms crying and told her what had happened."

Developments.

A singular statement was made by Prince BISMARCK at the session of the German Parliament, in which the bill incorporating Alsatia and Lorraine in the German Empire was introduced. The German Chancellor here stated among the reasons that induced him to insist on a cession of the territory the fact that the French government had already as early as 1866, shortly after the victories of Prussia over Austria, and the formation of the North German Confederation, sent an ultimatum to Berlin, demanding the cession of Mayence, the great German fortress, and the surrounding territory, to France, as a proper indemnity for the relative loss of power of France in view of the increase of Prussia. This statement is so incredible and so startling that we would believe it a mere falsehood of the wily Prussian Chancellor, if it were not for the fact that he has made it in an official manner, as Chancellor of the Empire to the German Parliament. We deem BISMARCK by no means over scrupulous, and do not think that he would shrink from any falsehood or deception that could further his plans; but whatever we may think of him it is certain that he is able enough to cover his tracks, and would not make an assertion so boldly without having the proper proof to sustain it. So we have faith in this statement. It shows clearly that the desire of NAPOLEON III. is greater than generally imagined. BISMARCK adds that only the sudden illness of NAPOLEON III. prevented the outbreak of hostilities at that time. Thus it seems that NAPOLEON III. was imprudent enough to have provoked a quarrel at a time when he was fully aware of the fact that France was not ready to meet the conquering armies of Prussia, flushed as they were with the victories gained over the Austrians. It was believed that he was the dupe of his rascally courtiers, in 1870, and believed France to be really ready to cope with her Eastern neighbors, but in 1866 he must have been certain of the fact that his army was no match for the victorious Prussians. It was really fortunate for him that his illness gave him a good excuse to break off these negotiations, or we might have witnessed the overthrow of the French Empire four years before we did.

The Radical Conspiracy.

A little while ago, when General GRANT seemed to be merely a harmless blockhead, with parsimonious tendencies and a turn for low company, horses and gift enterprises, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was unsparing in his expressions of contempt. It was by no means the President's vulgar tastes and habits, however, that moved the great agitator's scorn. He is not wont to pay much heed to the trifles of custom and manner. That which disgusted him was a certain easy good nature in the occupant of the White House, an amiable air of stolcal indifference to everything but paying investments and creature comforts, a greasy species of complacency to good fortune, which promised little in the way of pure and simple, mobby-minded bloodthirstiness. But Mr. PHILLIPS has altered his note. The election law and the force act inspire his sanguinary imagination with the hope of violent changes, and being a quick and sagacious man, he begins to see in General GRANT a likely revolutionist on whom red-handed ruffianism may confidently rely. So Mr. PHILLIPS is at length happy in General GRANT.

There is really a bit of suggestion in this little straw. No man in America is readier to detect an opening for disturbance than WENDELL PHILLIPS; and he understands, as plainly as we do, that the recent legislation of Congress, planned and compelled by the Administration, means business. The conceit about our republican antecedents and democratic habits is not only over-weening vanity, but a gleeful gibberish which deceives the people into a happy stupor that serves admirably the designs of the Radical conspiracy. That conspiracy seeks, under democratic forms, to upset the spirit of republican government. There is no need to set aside the forms of republicanism so long as the conspirators hold the power. But, by undermining the whole fabric and corrupting their followers, they expect to be able openly to resist the pressure of the popular will whenever resistance becomes necessary. In other words, they do not mean to retire from office without a fight, and are preparing a series of legislative fortifications designed to aid this fight when it comes round. They expect, next year, to carry the Presidential election by the sheer force of machine-work and without much fear of a struggle. By leave of the new lease thus obtained, and the successful working of their enginery, they will take additional steps in advance. By 1876 the conspiracy will be, according to their calculation, complete, and they will refuse to go into an election, or, if they go into one, it will be to declare General GRANT President for life at the bidding of a military plebiscite, alias universal suffrage, executed through the election law and force act.

Does any man say that this is impossible? There may be the purest liberty under despotic forms, just as there may be unmitigated tyranny under the form of freedom. Gen. GRANT to-day has more despotic powers vested in him by act of Congress than any crowned head in Europe. Half the country is in the condition of a paralytic cripple over whom a vengeful sword is brandished; whilst the other half seems so bent upon material pursuits as to be incapable of seeing, much less of resisting, the danger which threatens the whole of us. General GRANT never means to quit that White House if he can help it. The acts of Congress mean this or they mean nothing, and to think otherwise would be to reverse all experience and to set at naught all the desires of human nature.

The very indifference with which such observations as these are received illustrates their soundness. On that indifference the Radical conspiracy depends. With the North rich, prospering and satisfied; with the South racked by broils and made desperate by misgovernment; with Kuklux pleas and war topics to foment the prejudices of one class of society against the other, the game wears an easy aspect. One man is already in power and clothed with martial law. He is uncalculating and corrupt. Men like MORTON and CAMERON, professional freebooters, surround him. The country is slowly progressing in the ideas of revolution and the people becoming used to centralizing aggressions and official assumptions. The Emperor of Germany would not dare do what GRANT may safely do. Forms and titles are nothing. When CHARLES the First caused the arrest of the five members he was in name an absolute monarch and in power a poor dependent on the clemency of the Commons. When OLIVER CROMWELL stamped his foot on the floor he was in name but a creature of the Parliament which he turned out of doors. General GRANT is by commission a servant of the people; but in command he is their master and might at this moment cause any man in the South to be arrested, tried by military commission and hanged without risking it or place he holds and still less his head. Emperor WILLIAM, an acknowledged sovereign, could not do the like.

General GRANT may not be a statesman, a philosopher or a soldier. But he is not a fool; and it is the absence of great qualities of mind which make him most dangerous. We do not pretend to say that the conspiracy of which he is the central figure will succeed. It may fail. But from General GRANT's stand-point it has every chance of success, and he is exactly the man to go in, with the gambler's spirit, on that chance. His retention in the White House four years longer will involve either a civil war, with its battle-ground in the North, or a peaceful revolution, an overthrow of the government and the erection of an empire. Nothing can save the people but an immediate change of parties. That may save them,—that is if the reaction is strong enough,—for the Radical conspirators, with all their equipment, are hardly ready to fight as early as next year. Their hope is to carry the next election by Congressional legislation and to prepare thereafter for civil war in 1876.

☞ The New York Herald says: "By the elevation of Gen. SHERMAN to the Presidency, it is a pleasure to reflect that a lady will be called to preside at the White House who will discharge the delicate duties of the station with queenly grace, as well as with true womanly dignity and suavity." It is believed that this paragraph has cost the Herald at least a thousand subscribers among the office-holders of the DENT family alone.

Offenses Against Delicacy.

Every now and then querrulous little notes come to us, and not unfrequently we are made the recipients of verbal complaints, occasioned by a certain squeamish delicacy with respect to the contents of the article's matutinal paper. Indeed, some remarks of ours on this point, written at the close of the late murder trial in San Francisco, brought out quite a number of virtuous homilies from that portion of the press which is ever eager to fasten on to the one hope of making up what it lacks in vigor and vitality by a plenteous vapid outpouring of moral platitude and worthless gush. We confess that we have little sympathy with mawkish sentiment of any sort and particularly with that which turns up its nose at the ordinary, out-door grossness which belongs to nature and to common life.

There is such a thing as being overdecent. The virtue which the world wants is a wholesome virtue—a virtue which has been warmed by the sun and strengthened by the exercise of a genuine, an active, an open, a self reliant, a sincere and unaffected, and not too fastidious, humanity. It seems to us absolutely ridiculous to try to hold women to their duty as wives and mothers by keeping them in darkness, merely to preserve a delicacy which may easily be shocked in a walk from Broadway to Main street. Such precautions remind one of the facetious bushwhacker who was shot in Northern Georgia during the war, and who said to the guard, as they started out through the rain to the place of execution, "Jest throw a blanket over my head; I'm afeared I'll catch my death a-cold."

The world is full of wickedness and scandals. The very streets are suggestive to the mind that has a licentious turn; and we take leave to doubt whether, assuming the COURIER-JOURNAL to be a fair and faithful chronicler of the worse as well as the better side of life, any man or woman, who could be corrupted by reading it, is likely to remain uncorrupted by being excluded not only from the information, but from the influence which goes out through its daily issues. Whilst exercising care in overlooking the details of the transaction we are called upon to report, we strive to exert a good influence and to strengthen that absolute and robust morality on which the virtue of society rests itself and its hopes; the morality of knowledge, the virtue of intelligence, which is safe because it is instructed, which is strong because it has not mouldered under the shadows of a high wall, but has had the light and the warmth of the wholesome noon-day sun upon it.

☞ The suffrage-shrieking Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, who has been recently elected a Justice of the Peace in Suffolk county, Mass., tells us that "President GRANT has discovered new phases in statesmanship." We were under the impression that President GRANT's only discovery was the fact that Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE has a husband. Old man HOWE himself knew it thirty years ago, but he never ventured to mention it till GRANT made him a San Domingo commissioner.

☞ Senator DECHERT, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has introduced a bill prohibiting the City Council of Philadelphia from increasing the debt of the city beyond the sum of $30,000,000. This attempt to interfere with the accumulation of private property by the Quaker City Radicals is well calculated to undermine Senator DECHERT's popularity.

☞ The Philadelphia Press announces that "T. BUCHANAN READ's celebrated painting of 'Sheridan's Ride' will soon be withdrawn from the public." The story of "Sheridan's Ride" is a fraud upon truth, and T. BUCHANAN READ's painting is a fraud upon Sheridan's Ride. We are glad to see that at least one of these frauds is to be suppressed.

☞ A Philadelphia journal insists that "some wealthy and patriotic citizen" shall buy THOMAS B. READ's—familiarly known as T. BUCHANAN READ's—painting of "Sheridan's Ride," and present it to the Government. Let the thing be tried, by all means. The Government itself may decline the picture, but the head of the Government will accept it with pleasure.

☞ The Boston Advocate of Peace for May declares that "the early cessation of hostilities between Germany and France is a gratifying result of the peace movement in the United States." Such may possibly be the case, but we were inclined to attribute the thing to a paragraph which appeared in these columns.

☞ A colored preacher in North Carolina has received an autograph letter from the Kuklux, in which he is warned to "quit preaching, or quit stealing hogs." We think ourselves that these two callings are rather more than a colored Christian gentleman should follow at one and the same time.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer quotes the couplet:

When ADAM delved, and EVE span,
Where was then the gentleman?

It has never been definitely ascertained where he was, but most of the old Greek and Hebrew writers are of the opinion that he was off somewhere playing billiards.

☞ The Capital says "when two Congressmen have a chance to kill each other it is downright shabby to disappoint us." It is indeed. If two Radical Congressmen were to have a chance to kill each other and didn't do it we should certainly be very greatly disappointed.

☞ From the fact that two of the New York papers say that Senator MORTON is "a liar," and none of the rest of them deny it, we fear that MORTON has been saying things lately that he oughtn't to swear to, whether he would be willing to do it or not.

CITY ITEMS.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention! Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Real estate buyers should not fail to attend Bucket & Shaffer's sale to-day at Kentucky street, between Fifth and Sixth, and on Sixth street, between Kentucky and Zane, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Bucket & Shaffer.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No unnoticed pressure to the wearer injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Helmbold's Grape Pills, causing neither pains nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla, the great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood and renewed vigor. Try them.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ If you desire a mild, pleasant, safe and agreeable cathartic, which will cause neither nausea nor griping pains, use nature's remedy, Helmbold's Grape Pills. They are purely vegetable, their components parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Pinkd Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

☞ Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system and readily enters into the circulation of the blood—after purging with Helmbold's Grape Pills the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Sold out and removed from the Alexander house to 639 National block, corner of Main and Fourth streets. We have leased the National for a term of years, and we have gone to great expense and trouble to rent, refurnish and clean it from top to bottom. We intend to make it first-class in all respects, except as to charges. We intend to charge two dollars and fifty cents per day, as they say the war is over. We intend to do a big business, and ask favor us with a call. Our rooms are large and well ventilated. Our bath arrangements are the best in the city.

ALEXANDER & HANCHETT, Props.

Spatzenia, the Latest Discovery of the Century.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Sanitive Lozenges is made of pure sugar and nerve antidote. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, spasmodic being the active principle of the senna contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements that are physicians, and often poisonous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians of the day.

(Testimony of a Physician.)

NEWBURG, Ind.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and in justice to it, I have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ All powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: use Helmbold's Grape Pills and Helmbold's Sarsaparilla, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons, and shunned in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ If you would have new life, new blood and renewed vigor, use Helmbold's Grape Pills. Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by the use of Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly pharmaceutical, and are unequaled by any English or French preparation.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of Helmbold's Grape Pills in the sick or debilitated, in cases of indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, general debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla creates new, fresh and healthy blood, restores the complexion and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Lake Ice.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that Jno. P. Cromie is still receiving orders for his very superior North-west Lake Ice, which he is retailing at three-quarters of a cent per pound, delivered through the season, at his office, No. 111 Fifth street, opposite the court-house.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks; and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Ladies' Extra Length, Genuine

English hose (not German imitation), at 35c, worth 60c, at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. sn&tu

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. You must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ 25 pieces French corded piqué at 75 cents; just received at ARON & CERF's, 113 Fourth street.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will protect its contents from having which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which can be attached to any trunk, and is manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents', and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. tuath

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-rubber Trunk Shield, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ Real estate buyers wanting property that will pay an income, will attend auction sale at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Market street between Fifth and Sixth.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents', and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street between Fourth and Fifth. sn&tu

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

☞ Just received ten pieces iron frame grenadine at very low prices at ARON & CERF's, 113 Fourth street.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they also be at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Ladies' Extra Length, Genuine

English hose (not German imitation), at 35c, worth 60c, at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. sn&tu

Old Carpets Made New.

The New York Patents Carpet Renovating Company cleans old, soiled and faded carpets, and renovates them to almost their original beauty and luster. Leave orders at office with Isaacs & Gump, No. 116 West Jefferson street.

my 11 Th SuATu 1m

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks There is no discount on them.

REFRIGERATORS,
Ice Chests and Beer Coolers at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. ml4 d3

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Money to Loan.

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collateals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 124 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Coin's large army, navy and dragoon pistols. apl dlm

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents', and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street between Fourth and Fifth. sn&tu

LOCAL NOTICES.

FLUTING MACHINES,

all styles, cheap, Fluting Scissors, Trefflers, Pressers, Coolers, Cedar Chests, Fly-brushes and all styles Bath-tubs, at PYNE & Creighton's, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. ml4 d3

☞ Ledger Kitch Leavis, Gossamer Enamel hose (not German imitation), at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. tuath

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

VIGLINI—Monday morning, May 15th, 1871, MARIE LOUISE VIGLINI, aged 2 months, youngest child of F. A. and Sallie R. Viglini.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Breckinridge street, between Floyd and Preston, Tuesday, May 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. E. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 52 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

apb d&SatSly?

DEATH IN THE HAIR!

Remember every hair is a tube. Don't fill these tubes with poison. Any desired shade of color can be obtained without the slightest danger. Have you read Professor CHILTON'S statement (made after analysis) that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

is absolutely harmless? Nothing can be more conclusive. If you wish to change the color of your hair to a magnificent black or brown, and to CONSUME GRAY HAIR FOREVER, use the Excelsior Dye. Beware of unscientific nostrums. A good dressing is necessary after dyeing, and the best is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

ap5 deod&wcowim

ROSADALIS.

Rev. T. W. Smith, Wilmville, S. C., further says: "My wife, aged sixty-four years, had been in delicate health for years; she used Rosadalis as a tonic and renovator, and has enjoyed excellent health since."

A lady, near Unionville, had an ulcer on the side of her neck which threatened to eat into the jugular vein. She was treated by the best physicians in this section (and there are some skilled ones here) without any benefit. She used Rosadalis, and was cured! On the whole I regard it as a great medicine.

my13 eodlw

MANHOOD, 154th Edition!

CORRECTED AND REVISED BY THE AUTHOR, R. DE F. CURTIS, Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Honorary Member Faculté de Médecine, Paris, &c., &c.

A MEDICAL ESSAY, for the cause and cure of Premature Decline in Man, showing the Perils to health in the impediments to Marriage, the Infirmities of Nervous and Physical Debility, Sterility, &c., whether from the follies or early abuse or sexes, and the humiliating and destructive consequences thereof—the result of 20 years' successful practice.

Price 50 cents by mail. Address the author, DR. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mhl1 eod1y

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment. No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y3t sooly

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

I can send you Sanitary Rules and Instructions that will enable you to recover from the destructive effects of use of Medicine by simply following the Laws of Nature and of Health. Address in confidence,

HENRY ARMDEN,
Station D, New York.

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MEETINGS.

Meeting at Board of Trade Rooms.

THE members of the Louisville Board of Trade and citizens generally are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms on (Tuesday) evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee who have the proposition of erecting a Chamber of Commerce Building under their consideration.

A. WAYLAND, Sec'y. A. G. BRANNIN, President.

Masonic Notice.

A stated meeting of Solomon Lodge, No. 22, A. Y. M., this (Tuesday) evening, May 16, at 7½ o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, corner of First and Market streets.

HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
ED. WIEKLER, Sec'y. my16 1t

Attention, Sir Knights.

Louisville Commandery, K. T., No. 1, will meet this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider business of importance. By order of

S. S. PARKER, Commander.

De Molay Commandery (No. 13) Knights Templar, will meet in called session this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider business of importance.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

Regular communication of Falls City Lodge, No. 774, A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of

W. H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAM. H. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge (No. 752) F. A. M. regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M.

my16 1t&STuThem H. H. LIETKELL, Secy.

Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home

AN adjourned meeting of the committees appointed by the Masonic Lodges of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, to select their members of the Advisory Committee, will be held at the ladies' parlor, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance earnestly requested.

H. A. BELL, Ch'm.

Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society at Masonic Temple on Tuesday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock.

my15 d2*

CORPORATION NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Economy is Wealth.

A Chance for Men of Limited Means.

THE regular monthly meeting of the PEOPLES' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the reception of dues and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

The books will also be opened to those wishing to subscribe for stock.

Meeting to be held at the office of Dr. John A. Brady, corner Third and Walnut streets.

JAS. D. MASKIN, Secretary.

Teutonia Real Estate and Building Association.

THE yearly meeting of the shareholders for the election of officers will take place on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, at St. Joseph's Exchange, Seventh street, between Main and Market streets, at 8 o'clock p. m.

A. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

my14 d3Sc&Tu*

JACOB WALTER.

Notice.

THE interest on the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company, due June 1st, will be paid on presentation of coupons at the office of the company, in addition of coupons at the office of the company, in addition of coupons due July 1st next., or at the banking house of Messrs. Gilpin, Son & Co., New York city, on and after the 1st proximo.

A. A. QUARRIER, Sec. and Treas.

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LOUISVILLE FERTILIZING WORKS.

Ammoniated Superphosphate; Pure Raw Bone-Dust; Pure Raw Ground Bone; Fine-ground Sulphate of Soda.

Send for circular. WM. SKENE & CO., 36 Ballitt st.

ap6 deod&wcowim

SYSTEM RENOVATOR.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 6, 1871.)

Dr. James C. Kerr's Great System Renovator—Price Reduced to $1 per Bottle—The Great and Unparalleled Success of this Medicine.

We have known for a long time that it was the eminent desire of Dr. James C. Kerr to reduce the price of the Great System Renovator from $1 50 to $1 00 per bottle, and that was done as he could do so, without altering the size of the bottle or deteriorating the quality of the humbleness, he had resolved to place the price at the latter figure. We are now able to announce that this desirable result has been attained, and that the retail price of this valuable medicine will hereafter be $1 for a single bottle—six bottles for $5—with wholesale prices reduced in proportion. The reasons that have enabled Dr. Kerr to do this without pecuniary loss are so well and forcibly given by himself, in his circular, that we quote the paragraph:

"SPECIAL NOTICE.—It has long been the desire of Dr. James C. Kerr to place the price of the Great System Renovator within the reach of everyb

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

LIBBEY, Brick Pomeroy's right bower, has retired from "journalism."

BRAINE sword-swallowers daily lunch on cold steel in the streets of St. Louis.

THE Pekin Telegraph is a California paper. It is doing a lively business in Fo-kee.

THE Mobile Register is spending its vigor in trying to explain the Memphis Appeal's jokes. Both are very unhappy.

SPOTTSWOODS has succeeded in getting a new trial on the charges of libel brought against him by Mr. Jenny Lind.

THE news from Newark is, that a young Mr. Heythorn has eloped with the wife of a Mr. James Smith, and that Mr. James Smith has eloped with the pretty sister of young Mr. Heythorn.

A HARRISBURG, Pa., letter says: "The following words with Democratic favor in this place: General Sherman for President, Gov. Geary for Vice President, and Carl Schurz for anything he wants."

PRESCOTT, New Jersey, will not be able to count on many young men as Freeholders if every young man there is to be fined when he kisses a pretty girl without her consent. One poor fellow there was arrested last week for indulging in the innocent luxury, and he had to pay $50.

THE New York Sun asserts to the effect that Capt. Albert De Groot, the envious Mississippi Angelo of America, has advised Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, to use less pomatum upon her hair, so that when she lays her head upon the shoulders of Senators she need not ruin their coats.

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WE are evidently on the brink of civil war. Mrs. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, got up and said in the Woodhull-blood convention the other day: "Some women think it would be dreadful to vote. I would advise every woman in the country to make an attempt to vote every time men vote. I shall do this in every State, even if I have to GO TO THE POLLS WITH A BAYONET!"

THE New York World of the 13th says: "The first annual meeting of the American Christian Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews in New York and elsewhere was held in room 4, Cooper Union, yesterday afternoon. The annual report showed that during the year there has been established an auxiliary branch at Somerset, Iowa, having a membership of eight persons. The society has at the present time one missionary at a salary of $1,500 a year, who devotes his time to the cause for which the organization was effected. He stated that some two thousand Jews were visited during the year in this city, a number of whom were converted to Christianity."

A GIFTED contributor to the local press raises his boomerang at the street railroads because gentlemen who go about in street-cars are compelled to act as conductors and give up their seats to ill-bred women; to listen to drunken ribaldry, and to put up with insults from excursion-car specials. The way to stop this is, not to pitch into the railroads, but to walk. If people would take to walking en masse instead of taking to the street-car is a positive necessity, the street railroad companies would soon begin to make their cars attractive. People would have better health, would lose little or no time, and would escape a great deal that is annoying and disagreeable, whenever they have a mile or two to go. Hanging from a street-car strap is little less fatiguing than leg-exercise, and it is much worse when you have to breathe the bad air that comes of the bad breath and perspiration of the average street-car crowd. When you walk home on a dark night you do not go three squares beyond the point you start for. You are not annoyed by frequent halting, and you get there about as soon as the car does. If you want peace of mind, leave the street-cars to the cripples and those to whom they are a necessity.

PUBCHING 'EADS.

What Coburn's Friends Say About the Fiasco.

(New York *Sun* Letter.)

Much feeling is manifested by the friends of the two principals. The Mace men laugh at Coburn for his inactivity, and say that one would have been murdered had he followed Joe into his corner. Among other ridiculous things they allege that Frank McIntyre had chloroform on their towels which were thrown across his arm. They are betting $100 to $50 that Coburn will not meet Mace in Kansas City. The other side, on the contrary, ridicule the champion of the world for not having been able to strike Coburn in an hour and a half of fighting, whereas the Mace-Heenan second blowing before the fight that their man would whip Joe out of the ring in twenty minutes. They think Mike Donovan, the Mace second blowing before the fight that their man would whip Joe out of the ring in twenty minutes. They think Mike Donovan, the Mace second, thereby causing them to spend their time and money and come such a long distance for nothing. They say that he had better have postponed three weeks in order to get himself in condition, and they have some reason for this assertion.

MACE A TRICKY SCOUNDREL.

Mace was not so fine and strong as his opponent. He is a very tricky fighter, and he found that his old trick of forcing Coburn to break off, and then give him with double force, wouldn't work. Joe knew him, and paid him back in his own coin. He was also working to weaken Joe and tire him out, and was fairly succeeding. Many of the Americanones freely express it as their opinion that Coburn could have thrashed the English trickster yesterday with ease. There is no doubt that.

COBURN MEANT FIGHT,

and he feels very much chagrined that he did not have a chance. Coburn's similarity not come he would soon have pitched in anyhow as all the time he's had then been won. John Morrissey had promised him $500, Judge Coulter a house and lot, and Jim Fisk told him that he would make a man of himself should he win. A Buffalo man guaranteed him $1,000 benefit, and promises of numerous benefits and presents in prospective were lavished upon him in profusion. He told his trainer on Wednesday night not to throw up the sponge until he should be utterly unable to rise, and if he should have strength enough to crawl to throw a bucket of water upon him and summon him to the scratch. Joe says that his friends cannot afford to travel twelve hundred miles to-Kan as a city to see him fight, and he swears he won't go.

MACE PROVED A COWARD.

Canadian officials, who were present at the mill, guaranteed that if the men went to Long Point, where Heenan and Morrissey fought, or to the Niagara District, near St. Catherines, they would not be molested, and the accidents who came down on the crowd yesterday freely expressed their sorrow at having arrived in time. The fight could have come off on the day previous, but Mace would not listen to any proposal adverse to the referee's decision, and the general impression now is that the bruising part of the championship match is over.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The Louisville and Nashville Road Reported to have Purchased Heavily of N. and O. Bonds.

(From the Nashville Banner, May 14.)

Comptroller Fennebaker received a dispatch yesterday announcing the readiness of the Memphis and Ohio railroad to retire its indebtedness to the State, which amounts to about two million five hundred thousand dollars in State bonds.

When it is known that this amount in Tennessee bonds were sold at New York, the other day, to the parties interested in this road, it will not be thought strange that the bonds should have so suddenly jumped up to seventy cents. It is the general belief that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which has had control of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad for more than two years, was the purchaser of the bonds, and that it did it with a view of liquidating the debt and virtually buying out the latter road.

We understand that other roads are making efforts toward the retirement of their indebtedness to the State, and that large amounts in bonds will be peid over to the Comptroller between this and the 15th of June.

The Comptroller has retired nine millions of the indebtedness of the State, since his induction into office, leaving the total indebtedness of the State at about $32,000,000. He expects to receive from eight to ten millions from the sale of delinquent railroads and from the retirement of six or seven millions from other roads, reducing the State's indebtedness to about sixteen or seventeen millions, which, should the next Legislature be economical in its expenditures, as it is quite likely, it will not take more than five years to reduce it so low that it will amount to a mere trifle to the amount of indebtedness into which it was plunged. Tennessee bonds are now regarded as good an investment as can be made.

It was reported on the street yesterday that the Memphis and Ohio railroad had purchased a sufficient amount of bonds to retire its indebtedness to the State. The report is believed to be well founded.

☞ According to the International, the Swiss Legation in London has notified all Swiss residents belonging to the first ban of the reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate departure, as soon as required, to reinforce the contingents of the active army, the whole of which is under arms. The cause given for this sudden mobilization of the Federal Landwehr is that the Berlin Cabinet have claimed openly the possession of the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland.

☞ A Boston man, who saw no inclination on the part of the occupants of a street-car to move and give him a seat, sat down on the floor. Room was made for him then.

THE LEARNED MURDERER.

Remarkable Interview with Rulloff in the Binghampton Jail—A Report from the Commissioners Appointed by Gov. Hoffman.

NOT INSANE.

The commissioners appointed by Gov. Hoffman to examine Edward H. Rulloff, with a view to determine the condition of the mind of the condemned man, report that he is entirely sane. The following questions and answers occur in the report:

Q—How long have you entertained the idea of this formation and derivation of language that you call your system? A.—For over thirty years I have been impressed with the fact that there was something in language that

I WAS TO DISCOVER.

Q.—How early do you date this? A.—From the time I was fourteen to sixteen years old, when I was first interested in the study of language.

Q.—Did what time in that study did this idea arose definitely? A.—When I commenced the study of the Greek Testament. I now found new beauties in the Greek language, and perfection and method which satisfied me that it was the result of an older civilization.

Q.—Have you given attention to the study of other languages than the Greek and Latin? A.—Oh, yes; French and German; in fact, I can read all the European languages except very young man there is to be found when he kisses a pretty girl without her consent. One poor fellow there was arrested last week for indulging in the innocent luxury, and he had to pay $50.

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THE KUKLUX.

Are the Issues of 1872 to be Unsettled?

RAD ON THE LOIL.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Republican.]

Is the Tribune becoming infected with disloyalty? It is a serious question, and we put it seriously. The issues of the next Presidential canvass have been made up, and these are—Kuklux. Now, if the Kuklux be not half as black as they have been painted, or if the disorganizing condition of the South is attributable to aught else than Kuklux, what then becomes of these issues, and how will the faithful loyal Republican do next campaign? Without their Kuklux what hope is there for them? Wherefore it behooves the loyal press, in order to save the party annihilation, to maintain the Kuklux at all hazards.

Yet the Tribune, not content with the official and other reports of disloyal outrages already reported, must needs send a correspondent of its own into the disaffected localities, to investigate the Kuklux and the actual condition of affairs. Into the very heart of the disloyal districts he went, even into South Carolina. And from thence he writes:

"In order to comprehend the cause of the present disturbed condition of the State, it is necessary to consider the elements of its population and their changed relation to each other. In a total of 725,000 inhabitants, there are about 415,000 negroes, who, as a class, are ignorant, superstitious, semi-barbarians, but little elevated in intelligence above the mass of the negroes of the great mass of the negroes, of the Southern States. They are docile, obedient, obsequious, and will make an exercise beyond what is necessary to command respect to satisfy their masters. They are not bitter against the whites, and are given to petty thieving to a great extent. To the Southern white, they are all 'niggers,' and assume an air of abject submission; but they are distrustful of the white man, by whom they know they are hated. Upon these people not only political rights have been conferred, but they have been made political favorites. They are the governing classe in South Carolina, AND A CLASS MORE TOTALLY UNFIT TO GOVERN DOES NOT EXIST ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

And concerning the manner in which they govern that State, he adds, that the Legislature elected by these people, prior to the last State election—

Passed a new election law, which, without conservation, is most outrageous. No more dangerous measure could be contrived to facilitate fraud in the interest of the dominant party; and this was probably the purpose of its framers. Under it a board of State Canvassers appoints three Commissioners of Elections in each county, who in turn appoint three managers for every voting place. The latter, of course, are to be selected for the deep water. The upper Mississippi stationary at Le Crosse, Saints at St. Paul and rising at Dubuque. The upper Missouri is rising at Sioux City, Omaha and St. Joe. For an among the best navigable rivers in the world, during the low water season of the year, and the discovering snows and melting glaciers. The weather yesterday was fair and warm. Business is extraordinarily dull. There are no freights worth mentioning for transportation facilities. Everything is at a stand-still. The river is now within two feet of the great depression in steamboat masters. Shipments have ceased in all directions."

Capt. John Jones, of the steamer R. E. Lee, has brought suit against the city of New Orleans to recover $4,310, because he has paid $3,300 during the past twelve months for the privilege of landing and discharging and loading his steamer at the levee in front of the city. The bill of the complainant alleges that the landing at New Orleans is a public place, the use of which by the public is a prescriptive right, and not to strangers and citizens of other cities, and that it is illegal to impose and collect onerous charges for the purpose of raising a revenue for the city, to be placed in the same as other revenues derived from the taxation. The bill further charges that the revenue thus realized amounts to a large sum annually, which is thus illegally and unjustly taken from the pockets of the people. That the said ordinances are in violation of the 8th section 8th article 1-t, of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on tonnage," also, of the 5th paragraph, section 9, article 1, which declares that "no preference shall from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another." Also, 3d paragraph, section 8th, article 1, which declares that "Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." That said ordinances are in violation of the acts of Congress regulating commerce on the United States trading license and vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and especially of the act of Congress of 1866, admitting Louisiana into the Union. Judge Dibble has issued an order for a *rule nisi*, re ursable May 17, for the plaintiff to show cause why the injunction should not be restrained from proceeding further in the matter of collecting levee dues, and why they should not be condemned to pay the sum claimed.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

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Local stocks and bonds continue in good demand, and numerous sales are made.

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Further Advance in Foreign Exchange.

The continued refusal of the Treasury Department to pay out other than the smaller denominations of gold coin upon the presentation of gold certificates has led to another advance in foreign exchange, especially as the supply of commercial bills in the market is quite limited. The bankers' rates are now nearly one-half per cent. higher than when the would be were the Treasury willing to pay out the coin freely. The advance is freely given to the planter to limit the area planted, in order that the price of cotton might be kept up. This does not seem to have been followed to any extent, and the practical result is a large increase in the cotton crop, as will be followed by a corresponding advance in the price of cotton in India, Egypt and the South American States. There is now freely at any time to be an excess of cheap Southern cotton, and if the supply of the staple should exceed the demand, the consequence of manufacturers here and abroad there is all the more reason for the establishment of mills and factories for its manufacture into yarns and cloths, driven by saving to local consumers the percentage added to the cost of coarse goods by shipping the raw material to distant points and buying back again the finished products of the looms. Cheap cotton will always find a ready market somewhere, however, and it is a mistaken idea that to check the natural increase of production of any article of unusual utility like cotton would be advantageous to any benefit, either present or prospective, to the producers. Nothing but limits consumption can ever stimulate production or render it more profitable.

Commercial Morality.

If a captain signs a bill of lading for 500 bales cotton and it can be shown that only 490 bales were put in the hold, he is liable for the amount. Immediate party is to suffer by the correction of the error. He could not be compelled to purchase and deliver the one bale, or to pay for its estimated value. But if there were 490 bales to be sold, and he should be compelled to purchase by his act releasing from their responsibility to the shippers of the 10 bales not delivered while in charge of the cotton, he cannot escape his liability. But if 501 bales were shipped by the same parties, and he should only receipted for 500, he cannot take advantage of the mistake to pocket himself of one bale of cotton, and sell it for his own profit. This principle holds good in all the affairs of life. A debtor sends by a carrier $100 to pay a bill; the creditor credits him for only $90 on account. He cannot afterward in equity come back on the debtor for $10 upon the plea that the money was only $90, the carrier having abstracted $10. If he can show that but $90 were sent, the debtor must submit to the loss; but if $100 were sent by the messenger and the receiver may have made the error between themselves, the debtor should not be compelled to pay $110, the after discovery of this fact would not relieve the receiver from appropriating the extra ten dollars to his own account simply because he would have lost it if the package had been short. Many persons are less careful in the matter of error which brings them gain than one which depletes their pockets, but the equity between the two is exactly equal anxious to facilitate such a rectification. A dealer who should find that a wash merchant had sent him $100 should return him the money on the ground that when strangers intrusted him with his money to buy goods he would make the one balance the other, and is of honest. A man is not justified in taking from the estate of a customer more than he will bring to him, because he has lost money in a similar transaction. He is not justified in insuring where here his own negligence did not contribute to the opportunity for either case. But when an error of the kind is made, and the error communication comes in a bill of lading the captain is bound to make it good. If the agent who had the bale and lost it, or acknowledged receipts when he did not have it. If there is all error in the case of a bill of lading, the party who has received may be condemned to pay the sum claimed.

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The continued refusal of the Treasury Department to pay out other than the smaller denominations of gold coin upon the presentation of gold certificates has led to another advance in foreign exchange, especially as the supply of commercial bills in the market is quite limited. The bankers' rates are now nearly one-half per cent. higher than when the would be were the Treasury willing to pay out the coin freely. The advance is freely given to the planter to limit the area planted, in order that the price of cotton might be kept up. This does not seem to have been followed to any extent, and the practical result is a large increase in the cotton crop, as will be followed by a corresponding advance in the price of cotton in India, Egypt and the South American States. There is now freely at any time to be an excess of cheap Southern cotton, and if the supply of the staple should exceed the demand, the consequence of manufacturers here and abroad there is all the more reason for the establishment of mills and factories for its manufacture into yarns and cloths, driven by saving to local consumers the percentage added to the cost of coarse goods by shipping the raw material to distant points and buying back again the finished products of the looms. Cheap cotton will always find a ready market somewhere, however, and it is a mistaken idea that to check the natural increase of production of any article of unusual utility like cotton would be advantageous to any benefit, either present or prospective, to the producers. Nothing but limits consumption can ever stimulate production or render it more profitable.

Commercial Morality.

If a captain signs a bill of lading for 500 bales cotton and it can be shown that only 490 bales were put in the hold, he is liable for the amount. Immediate party is to suffer by the correction of the error. He could not be compelled to purchase and deliver the one bale, or to pay for its estimated value. But if there were 490 bales to be sold, and he should be compelled to purchase by his act releasing from their responsibility to the shippers of the 10 bales not delivered while in charge of the cotton, he cannot escape his liability. But if 501 bales were shipped by the same parties, and he should only receipted for 500, he cannot take advantage of the mistake to pocket himself of one bale of cotton, and sell it for his own profit. This principle holds good in all the affairs of life. A debtor sends by a carrier $100 to pay a bill; the creditor credits him for only $90

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Louisville Southern RAILROAD is being extended to the Southern Fair-ground Hotel by way of Dumesnil street.

A MAN NAMED J. Lutz has been playing detective for a few days about the city. On yesterday he was placed in jail on the charge of being a felon.

IT WILL be seen by reference to our dispatches that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was yesterday completed, and the first train started for New Orleans.

THE LONDON LETTER which appeared in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL whose our special correspondent's mark, should have been so credited, being from Mr. Paul R. Shipman.

LOST, on Jefferson or Second street, yesterday evening, a manuscript in pencil entitled "How Two Confederates Died." The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting rooms.

A MAN NAMED Ryan was killed on Seventh street yesterday by a policeman. He was fleeing at the mouth and howling most piteously. The animal was tied, or he might have bitten several persons. Dog days are approaching.

A HORSE was found hitched to a lamp-post opposite the Twelfth-street cemetery, on yesterday evening, a manuscript in pencil entitled "How Two Confederates Died." The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting rooms.

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SALLIE TAYLOR was arrested yesterday near Eleventh and Madison streets, charged with raising a row in that section of the city. She, however, states that a man attempted to cut her throat with a razor, and that the fellow was to blame and not her. The policeman could not see it in that light.

HENRI DRAYTON, well known as a baritone voice in English opera, and who sang here with the Richings Company a few weeks since, is announced in our dispatches of this morning as having been stuck with paralysis in his lower limbs. This of course will incapacitate him, at least for the present, from appearing on the stage.

AN AFFRAY AT SUBURBAN occurred yesterday morning about 8 o'clock at Oakland. A thief tried to get into the house of Herman Muller, but in doing so made sufficient noise to arouse Mr. Muller. The latter got up out of bed and prepared himself to receive the new comer. Mr. M. stumbled over a chair, and in the way scared the burglar so much that he departed.

THE TRIAL OF HENRY KRAN, indicted with William Kean and Jesse Jones for murdering L. T. Avery on the 8th of October last, in this county, began in the Circuit Court, and on the first three witnesses were examined. This is a case of circumstantial evidence. Avery having been found in the road gone, and his money robbed. The trial will likely occupy several days.

THE following was the register of the jail last night: Charles Stiles and Peter Brewer, illicit distilling; Wm. Brown, assault and battery on a negro in Hart county; they were brought to the city last night about 11 o'clock by Deputy United States Marshal B. R. Kirkpatrick. Thomas Williams, drunk and disorderly conduct; J. Lutz, a suspected fugue; Beatrick Hatton (colored), drunk and disorderly.

SOME TIME before day yesterday morning a theft of thirteen went aboard the steamer Nat. Williams and stole nearly all the clothing of the crew, together with two kirkins of butter and other valuables. Several parties were arrested yesterday, charged either with committing the offense themselves or being accessory to it. The following are their names: P. J. O'Neal, S. Brown, Mollie Davenport, Mollie Harris, Mary Hughes.

A HORSE was riding in a Jefferson-street car, yesterday afternoon, and seemed to enjoy himself very much. As he crossed Eighth street a number of colored men of his acquaintance were standing on the corner. They hallooed to him, "Come out of that car, you black nigger, you!" The fellow did not obey the summons, but put on a huge grin, stuck his thumb to a very fat nose, joined both hands, and shook his fingers at them. The negroes outside thought that that darky was raising a long coo with, and seemed decidedly of the opinion that he ought to be taken out.

HOME PROGRESS.

A Cotton Mill to be Operated in Louisville on Louisville Capital and by Louisville People.

A MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

A movement looking to the establishment of an immense cotton manufacturing mill in this city is being set about, and has been taken hold of by several of the foremost and most successful business men. The company was formed some time ago, and a charter of incorporation granted by the Legislature, but for reasons the matter has been held back until the present. The incorporators named in the charter are R. A. Robinson, E. W. Kennedy, Thos. J. Tapp, Logan F. Kennedy, Joseph Harper, Preston D. Lee, Thos. Wicks, Joseph Chamberlin and John Watson. The capital stock is a half million dollars, and the subscription books are to be opened in the next few days and the project pushed to consummate and certain success. The well-known business character of the men who have hold of the matter is a guarantee that failure will not result from a want of energy or capacity on their part.

Such an establishment would be something new for Louisville, and would be of immense benefit to her and her interests as a commercial, as well as financial point of view. It would magnify her prominence commercially, and would furnish employment for at least five hundred persons. When it comes into operation 2-inch plaids and stripes and tickings are the character of goods to be made.

The manufacture of cotton is undoubtedly a paying business if well conducted. The statement of W. E. Jackson, a leading cotton manufacturer of Georgia, shows that the capital and labor employed in his business yield a profit of from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. per annum, and these statements are verified by the official returns of the census for 1840, 1850 and 1860. This estimate is further verified by the estimable furnish-d by McHenry, who says that the average price of American cotton from 1790 to 1820, inclusive, was 25.55 cents per pound, and that the product of the aggregate crops from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, was 29,508,464,000 pounds, which, if sold at 26.55 cents, would have brought $7,794,962,781.95. The average price was but 17 cents, and the market value $5,304,455,744.30, being $4,530,517,-047.65 less than if it had been sold at the average price of the preceding thirty years. We may well ask why this depreciation in the market value? The answer is to be found in the financial and commercial policy of England. By means of her exchequer and her bank, she has so vitalized her national credit as to control the exchanges.

Her purpose and policy have been to maintain and increase the industrial prosperity of England. In 1850, she had 21,000,000 spindles and 250,000 power looms. In May, 1856, she had 28,000,000 spindles and 298,357 power looms.

The annual yield of cotton in 1860

was	$115,000,000
Annual money for wages	75,000,000
Trade expenses and subsidies	15,000,000
Interest on capital	40,000,000
Profits on manufacturing	70,000,000
Profits on manufacturing	25,000,000
Making	$400,000,000

Goods exported..... $285,000,000
Goods used at home..... 85,000,000
Capital at risk..... 30,000,000

Thus it will be seen that, whilst our cotton sold in England in 1860 brought but $115,000,000, the British manufacturer realized a profit of $285,000,000 by converting it into cloth and thread!

There can be no question of the increased value of home manufactured cotton, or rather of the importance of having cotton manufactured at home. The nearer home the better. England is not only too far away, but the Eastern States are not near enough. The freight from here to the East is considerable, and will go a great way in the difference.

The charter is on exceedingly liberal one. The company is empowered to purchase, lease, take, hold, acquire and convey any real or personal estate of any and every kind in fee simple or otherwise, in this State or elsewhere; may buy and sell cotton, wool and other textile material, or make, vend and manufacture the same into any kind of goods, cloth or fabric; may transport their products and manufactures and sell the same in or out of this State, and may buy such as it and all kinds of goods, wares or merchandise, and do business as manufacturers and merchants generally. The capital stock is $500,000, but the company may commence business with $100,000. The shares are $500 each.

This looks like a good project, and it promises much for Louisville. Merchants and business men need not be urged to give it a helping hand. It is out of those affairs which always help themselves.

CITY BUSINESS.

Why is This?

There seems to be a general rush to our wall-paper of Fitch & Lindsey. Is it because their prices are lower or, their stock better selected?

How Strange!

We notice all, or most all, of the dealers in wall-paper advertising prices except Fitch & Lindsey. Good goods can be sold less than cost, and we will guarantee that the class of goods sold by this house cannot be bought lower elsewhere. We have had some practical experience in the matter.

To Carpet Men.

The American Button Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company manufactures a machine exclusively for making carpets, which, with a single operator, will do the work of ten hands. Full information as to its merits given by W. E. Perrin & Co., agents, No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

Painful and Sudden.

We hope our readers may not be startled by the above caption. We have not the death, elopement or defalcation of any merchant citizen to announce. We only wish your attention to explain how we make the said caption truthfully applicable. First, it is painful to hear of any one parting with a beautiful home, and to-day one attractive place of Mr. Henderson, at O'Bannon Station, is to be sold at auction. Second, it is sudden because it has been advertised only a few days. Nevertheless, the property must be sold, and there is undoubtedly a chance for a speculation. A free train will leave the Lexington and Frankfort depot at 9 a. m. the day. Free lunch, &c., provided.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

Speeches of J. O'Donovan Rossa and General T. F. Bourke at Masonic Temple Last Night.

Incidents of their Prison Life.

A large number of the Irish people, with many Americans, interested in the cause, and anxious also to hear the distinguished exiles who have suffered so much for their native land, assembled at Masonic Temple last night. The effects of the postponement of the time originally fixed upon were seen in a smaller audience than would have been present on the evening assigned, but the enthusiasm of the three or four hundred who did attend compensated for the absence of those who did not.

Mayor Baxter introduced J. O'Donovan Rossa, who first spoke. This gentleman kept the house in a roar by his dry, conversational presentation of personalities, and his good humor and good sense made a very favorable impression. He is rather a writer than a speaker, having been long editor of an ably-conducted paper called "The Irish People," in Dublin, and the sentiments expressed through this medium caused his arrest and imprisonment in 1865. Many of the anecdotes he related last night found their way to the newspapers of the country during his imprisonment, but they will prove more interesting as given in his own words, or nearly so.

O'Donovan Rossa seems to be about forty-five years of age, and both the general contour of his face, as well as his style of speaking and enunciation, indicate a mixture of the Irish and German nationalities.

After thanking the audience for coming out, he began at once to relate the incidents of his prison life.

It was plain, said he, from the first, that it was England's intention to break down the spirits of himself and fellow-prisoners by the mode of treatment provided for them.

In Dungeon, 1865, he was charged with conspiracy against the English Government, and though his prosecutors had any number of informers, they were three months getting ready for trial. They scoured England, Scotland, and Ireland, and offered vast sums of money to any who would swear against him. But not the poorest and meanest of the Irish people would receive the bribe. When fine by the trial came on, there commenced the old system of jury-packing. More after man was set aside as too favorable to do the work required of them, and after forty or or fifty were passed, twelve men were at last selected as a jury — pensioners of the Government, constables and other dependents. He knew his conviction was determined upon before the trial began, and so he told the attorneys that as all they could do was useless he would make a speech himself—and get some satisfaction by pitching into judge, jury and prosecutors. He was found guilty, sentenced to penal servitude for life, and in less than one hour afterward was dressed in a convict's clothing. Through fear that he might escape from the clutches of his keeper, he was not allowed to sleep

FOR TEN NIGHTS.

During this period his door was opened every fifteen minutes by his jailers, who persisted in calling until he answered.

On the morning of the eleventh day he was put in irons and sent to England. His hands swollen almost to bursting from the pressure of the handcuffs.

The Governor at once set aside all the prison rules. He was not allowed to write a line to his wife until special orders could be had. Arriving in London at 8 o'clock on Christmas eve of 1865, he was stripped of his under clothing, and cold as the weather was, he was not allowed to wear the flannel he had always been used to. John Lynch, a fellow-prisoner who received like treatment, literally died of cold and hunger within two months. They were kept in separate cells and only got eight ounces of bread and a cup of water twice a day. He was thus kept on bread and water.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DAYS,

and lost in weight forty-five pounds. For a long time the prisoners were not allowed to speak to each other; and when the rule was relaxed they were compelled to speak so loud that all the guard could hear, but in a fortnight again they were not permitted to speak at all. If one looked aside, or turned his head, or squinted, he was put on bread and water for forty-eight hours. Richard Burke is still confined in Chatham prison, because, as the British Government alleges, he has lost his mind—and by the very treatment he has received! For three years he was not allowed to write to his wife, and not after that time unless his letters were such as suited the authorities to allow. He wrote seven letters in succession, but each in turn was suppressed, as containing contraband matter. At one time he thought he must die, and, believing it due to the world that his treatment should be made known as it was, he refused to write at all in preference to putting on record a false statement in reference to his prison life; that the Government could point to his letters as evidence of the kind treatment he had received. Many, however, were forced to write falsely in regard to the conduct of the authorities, in order to communicate with their friends at all, and thus, in many instances, the Government use these letters as evidence that her officials deported themselves humanely.

In Courtland prison he was forced to act as "laundress" for thieves and cut-throats; and when he proclaimed against such menial service, and refused to suffer it longer, was set to the stone quarries. There, in rain or sunshine, he was forced to work; and while others were permitted to go under shed in failing weather, he and his fellows were kept out in the rain.